

# The Range Rider



## RANGE RIGHTS PROTECTED DURING WAR

Uncle Sam needs "Food-for-Victory." He has asked stockmen to cull their herds and sell the maximum number of livestock so that ours may remain the best fed and best clothed army in the world.

Uncle Sam is getting a unanimous "O.K. Uncle!" in response to this call—just as he has received a unanimous "O.K." for every war job he has asked Americans to do! When our kind of folks are fighting for things like freedom and a democratic way of life, we just naturally dig in and fight in every way we know.

Our western livestock operators will not jeopardize their established range privileges when they "dig in" and meet these marketing goals. Secretary Ickes has asked the Grazing Service to grant nonuse permits to operators who have culled their herds of animals for the market, until such time as they are able to obtain replacement numbers. The same nonuse privilege may be extended to those wise operators who are voluntarily reducing the size of their herds on over-stocked ranges to obtain healthier and heavier individual animals—and thus more marketable beef—and to permit the range to improve until it can some day keep more animals fat and sleek.

In explaining the war necessity for nonuse, Director Rutledge said:

"The stockmen of the West are more than willing to do their part toward the successful prosecution of the war, but they feel that, whenever it is not inconsistent with the major objectives of the Taylor Act, they should be afforded every protection possible as a further aid to stabilization. The provisions of the existing Federal Range Code state quite definitely that nonuse permits cannot be granted in excess of four payment periods which, in the average case, cover two years. The marketing goals

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set for the West contemplate an average increase in the sale of cattle of some 22 percent over that of 1941. With the scarcity of replacement breeding stock now existent over the country as a whole, and with the heavy demand brought about by the stocking of large areas in the south, southeast, and central portions of the country, it is next to impossible to obtain replacements in the West. Because of this and other factors, it is impossible to foresee the possibility of obtaining stock cattle short of two or more years, all of which leads to an ever-increasing demand from all portions of the West for a statement of nonuse policy that will enable the operator to go all-out for Victory and yet have some assurance that, if and when things return to normal, he will not have jeopardized his future operations because of his efforts."

In approving this nonuse policy, Secretary Ickes said that he wished to "follow a course that will not result in any penalty to stockmen because of their participation in the war program."

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#### THE UNITED NATIONS FIGHT FOR FREEDOM

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President Roosevelt's Flag Day address and prayer, the beautiful flag posters around us, and local observances of Flag Day, combined to make June 14, 1942, a day we'll long remember. It was a day of serious thoughtfulness of the job we have to do—a day of determination to win the war and win the peace—a day of pride in our country, our fighting men, our flag—a day of thankfulness that we are a part of so great a nation that stands for equal rights, for freedom of speech and expression, freedom of worship, freedom from want, and freedom from fear—everywhere in the world.

It was a day on which we paid tribute to all nations united by a common cause and fighting international gangsterism, brutality, slavery. It was a day when an old phrase came back to us with new force—"United We Stand!" We stand side by side with stalwart Britians, with determined Russians, with heroic Chinese, with brave Czechs, with valiant people of every one of the more than a score of nations that fight for a decent world in which to live—a world in which there is no place for "Reinhard Heidrichs."

Let us not put aside these thoughts after Flag Day, but keep them ever before us until the war is won.



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## LOOKING TO THE FUTURE

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As the end of the fiscal year 1942 draws near, so nears the close of the last chapter of Civilian Conservation Corps activities as they have been unfolded to us during the past nine years. Already many Grazing Service camps have closed—the rest are making preparations to close, or to devote their energies to war work. It seems we cannot let this opportunity pass without paying tribute to this organization which has meant so much to America, and, here in the West, so much to western livestock operators and to those of us in the Grazing Service.

The Corps was established primarily to conserve young man-power-out-of-a-job, following the economic depression brought about by the first World War; its second objective was the conservation of our natural resources. We do not believe there is an honest American who can truthfully say the Corps has not done both of these things.

CCC enrollees have had an opportunity during these past nine years to strengthen themselves physically, mentally, and spiritually in healthy out-door camps—and to do good, honest, constructive work and prepare themselves for a place in a normal work-a-day life. The Corps taught them to be useful citizens—taught them to use their hands and their heads—trained them in many skills and put them in readiness to take over serious jobs in a nation at war.

... and the conservation of our natural resources, that secondary objective. Who, here in the West, can fail to see the monumental work of the Corps—roads and trails—water developments—fences—range revegetation, rodent control, and the hundreds of other improvements all about us. So great has been its accomplishment on western ranges—and that is work of which we know most—that too high a value can never be placed upon it.

Too, when we pay tribute to the work of the CCC, we must include those men who have been charged with guiding and training enrollees under their supervision—the foremen—the engineers—the camp superintendents—the inspectors. These men have devoted long hours toward the development of underprivileged youths and made of them good, strong, Americans, who are ready to fight today for the resources they conserved. These men became an important part of the Grazing Service and contributed a great deal toward the improvement program that makes good management and land programs possible. The results of their endeavors, like those of the enrollees whom they guided, are seen in the stockwater developments that will serve the western livestock industry for many years to come—in the truck and stock trails that wind their way into areas heretofore completely inaccessible—in the check dams and flood-control structures that hold the soil and make it productive.



Yes, the CCC has served a great purpose. We believe it will serve a greater purpose of readjustment when World War No. 2 is won. We shall be prepared to handle a post-war CCC, or whatever it is called, when again young-men-out-of-jobs may find it a cushion against hard times, and an opportunity to keep fit mentally and physically until their niche in civilian life is again opened to them. Well-prepared plans to continue the restoration and preservation of our ranges await the better time.

The enrollee who was first to join the Corps on April 17, 1933, the some three million fellows who followed him, and the fine men and women who have formed the administrative crew, all have rendered a great service to our country—"conservation" we called it—conservation of people and resources that would be needed another day.

Today is that "another day."

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#### GET IN THE SCRAP

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Our fightin' men on the battle line have plenty of scrap—the fighting kind. But they need more than that. They need the kind of scrap that rests unused in your basement and cellar and barn. The kind that makes guns and tanks and planes. Let's put all of that old scrap to work for our "scrappers" at the front!

America's war factories need more old rubber, scrap metal, old rags, and waste paper.

Old rubber makes new rubber for our motorized forces—for planes, tanks, and battleships--and for essential civilian needs.

Scrap metal makes the steel, brass, copper, lead, and other metals for the guns, planes, tanks, and ships we must have for victory.

Old rags make needed materials for emergency buildings, wiping rags for war industries, and reworked textiles.

Waste paper makes new paperboard to ship munitions, clothing, and food for America's fighting men at home and overseas.

Take old rubber to your nearest garage or filling station; scrap metal, paper, and rags to the nearest junk dealer or to your local salvage committee. If there is no collection or salvage committee in your locality, why not organize one. A letter addressed to the General Salvage Section of the Bureau of Industrial Conservation, War Production Board, Washington, D. C. will bring you all the needed details.

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— & C. etc. are also made more comfortable by general uniformity. It seems  
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INFLATION?—"Answer Depends on Us"

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(Excerpts from an article by the Hon. Henry Morgenthau, Jr., appearing in the May 1942 issue of THINK magazine.)

"We have been talking about inflation for a long time as if it were a threat remote from our daily lives. It is a distant threat no longer. We are facing it now and we must deal with it at once.

"If we are selfish or shortsighted in facing this issue, the consequences may haunt us and our children for years. But if we look at the problem with clear vision and firm resolve, we can beat this thing.

"If we keep always in mind the interests of our country as a whole, and if we provide promptly the appropriate means and employ them vigorously whenever they become necessary, we can prevent inflation from fastening its grip upon us.

"That task calls for alertness and mental toughness on the part of everyone in the executive departments of the Government, everyone in the halls of Congress. . . and everyone who reads these words. . .

"The word 'inflation' is cold and lifeless. . . but the thing it describes is treacherous and cruel. Memories are so short that I suppose many of us have forgotten what happened the last time a price inflation struck us twenty-five years ago. The effects of that inflation, however, lasted for many years and brought untold heartbreak and misery in their train.

"Let us look at the record to see what happened a generation ago. In 1916 the cost of living began to rise sharply but there were few who saw its significance. It was only when prices had risen by 70 percent that President Wilson recommended any steps to prevent inflation. In fact, the country was so blind to its dangers that as late as June 1917, Congress actually hastened the rise in prices by reducing the reserve requirements for member banks of the Federal Reserve System. . .

"The consequences were so serious for every American that there must be many housewives even today who can remember them. By 1920 a 10-pound bag of sugar cost \$2.67, a dozen eggs cost 92 cents, a 10-pound bag of flour cost 88 cents, a pound of butter cost 76 cents and a pound of pork chops cost 50 cents. By that year prices had skyrocketed to twice the level of five years earlier. The money the housewife paid for one loaf of bread in 1914 bought only half a loaf in 1920. The money she paid for a pound of bacon in 1914 bought only half a pound in 1920. The money she paid for a yard of cotton cloth was enough to buy only one-third of a yard in 1920. The consumer found that food, fuel, shelter and clothing which cost a dollar in April 1916, had risen to almost two dollars by 1920. The family with no increase in income found its purchasing power cut in half. . .



"I have a pictorial chart which shows how the buying power of your dollar shrank from 1914 to 1920, how your dollar bought less food, less clothing, less shelter, less heat and light because prices were allowed to run away. It shows how your dollar bought less in 1941 than in 1939, and it leaves a big question mark for the space showing what your dollar may buy by the end of 1942. The answer to that question is in our keeping as Americans, whether we are officials of the Government or private citizens. And I have written on the chart, alongside the question mark, the words: 'Answer depends on us.' We must decide now, we in Washington and you in the country at large, whether we shall have the common sense and determination to avoid what we went through twenty-five years ago.

"Let it not be said of us, as David Lloyd George said of his people, in 1915, that we were 'too late in moving here, too late in arriving there, too late in coming to this decision, too late in starting with enterprises, too late in preparing.'

"There is no excuse for us to be too late in meeting this threat of inflation that faces us. We now know, or ought to know, what is going on; that is perhaps the greatest difference between conditions today and in 1916. This time our eyes are open to the dangers that lie ahead of us. We now know that the time to do something about inflation is before it occurs, not after it has gathered momentum. We should profit by our greater knowledge and take prompt and effective action now. . . .

"Our economy today resembles an overloaded steam boiler. The fire under the boiler is being fed by billions of additional purchasing power in the hands of the public. The fire is growing hotter and is generating more steam than the boiler can safely hold. If we are to prevent the boiler from bursting, we must damp down the fires by diverting spending away from those articles or commodities in which there is a shortage, actual or potential. We must damp down the fires also by decreasing the flow of supplies of goods available to the consumer. . . .

"We can, as I have said before, defeat this threat of inflation, just as we can defeat and destroy the forces of evil that have been let loose upon this earth. But we need to understand the issues and we need to see clearly the consequences of inaction or delay. There are always selfish groups in any country which think they can profit from inflation. They are wrong.

"Inflation does more than merely rob the wage earner of a portion of his earnings. It does more than saddle the farmer with a load of debt which he cannot repay. It is more destructive of morale than any other single force. Inflation divides the country. It sets up producers against consumers, workers against employers, and the people who owe money against the people to whom the money is owed.

"We Americans have more than 150 years of self-government behind us. We are a mature nation, and we should be able to face up to our responsibilities as mature men and women. My plea is that we learn from bitter experience. My hope and my belief is that no group among us—whether farmers, working men or business men—shall be tempted by the illusion of selfish gain into allowing prices to rise unchecked.



"the cost of inflation is too ruinous to producer and consumer alike for anyone in authority to tolerate it now. I can give you only this pledge—that this Administration will do everything humanly possible to prevent inflation. But in this fight the Administration must have the firm support and the clear understanding of 130 million Americans behind it. If we have that support and that understanding, I know that we shall not fail."

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#### HERE AND THERE

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"Let us—all of us—the press, the radio and each of us individually try to be factual. And while we are at it, let us do something else, too: let us weigh the possible effects of our comments, even when they are factual. Let us ask ourselves, before we speak, or write: 'Will this contribute to the winning of the war? or will it merely contribute to disunity, to distrust, to confusion?'" —Secretary Ickes.

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Do you have your coal in protective storage for next winter's use?

The coal industry is in a position to make delivery now but wartime emergencies may prevent shipments next fall and winter when you will need it. 'Tis said the West is lagging behind in this drive for protective storage of coal in a most "unwesternly" fashion!

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Referring to the Taylor Grazing Act, Roy P. Davidson, Tensleep, Wyoming, said: "We find, by a study of the working system of the Taylor Grazing Act, that this new deal is playing hand-in-hand with Mother Nature. It is a strong foundation on which to build and can mean nothing short of success in its distant goal. No stronger foundation could have been planned by other than a master mind, a distinction being thrust upon its author, the late pioneer Congressman from Colorado, Hon. Edward T. Taylor.

"Another factor stands out clearly: that the early progress made under the Taylor Grazing Act is creating a new interest. Stockmen acknowledge many rights and liberties that are highly important with the livestock industry. They can see new grasses growing where they never had seen them grow before.

"Many people who were quick to resent this new deal in its infancy now are becoming interested. They can look upon the public domain and observe a prominent range improvement."

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Everything is being streamlined these days to help win the war. The auto industry started its streamlining in 1940 with no running boards; in 1941, no gear shift; in 1942, no car.

For every automobile we are NOT making this year, we are saving enough nickel to make 100 pounds of nickel steel for armor plate, projectiles, and armor-piercing bullets!

competition has increased and will continue to face stiff  
competition with more and more of the world's oil companies and with  
increasingly greater numbers of U.S. companies and their—while still  
very large—share of the market increasing or not  
necessarily due to technological gains but from greater efficiency or  
improved management and the proper use of the available resources.  
That is the kind of world I

think you want

available to the firms but others will compete with—so the theory is—  
and such companies as are for us difficult to find. Instead of the rest  
of the world's more numerous and smaller companies and others to be  
able to find and to do so in a timely and efficient manner the rest—  
of which includes all the so far old or established and of which  
I speak—should—especially of course of the smaller

firm should have the greater advantage of being more or less

able to find such companies as are available. This will  
be the case more easily than the rest of the world's companies  
and less easily than the rest of the world's companies as the rest of the world's  
and the rest of the world's companies will be more difficult to find.

Secondly, you will find that management will not be concerned  
with the success or failure of the firm but with the success or failure  
of the product that the firm makes or makes to meet the needs of the  
rest of the world's companies. This is the kind of management  
that I speak of and, therefore, will not concern itself with the success

or failure of the firm but with the success or failure of the product  
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Join the "Ten Percent Club"—membership is open to all good Americans!

"As we here at home contemplate our own duties, our own responsibilities, let us think and think hard of the example which is being set for us by our fightingmen.

"Our soldiers and sailors are members of well disciplined units. But they are still and forever individuals—free individuals. They are farmers, workers, business men, professional men, artists, clerks.

"They are the United States of America.

"That is why they fight.

"We too are the United States of America.

"That is why we must work and sacrifice.

"It is for them. It is for us. It is for victory."

--Franklin Roosevelt,  
President of the United States.

A memorandum of understanding pertaining to cooperation in soil and moisture conservation was recently signed by the Secretaries of Interior and Agriculture. Under this agreement the bureaus and agencies of the two Departments may enter into field agreements for collaboration and cooperation in the solution of conservation problems of mutual concern, to the end that unnecessary duplication of effort be avoided and the activities of the two departments be supplemental in the conservation of two of our greatest resources—soil and water.

The recommendation of Regional Grazier Monte that Squaw Butte Field Day be postponed this year due to restrictions on travel and rationing of tires, gasoline, et cetera, has been concurred in by Dean Schoenfeld of Oregon State Agricultural College and Director Rutledge. The Field Day was scheduled for some time during the summer.

Keep 'em fleeing!

On May 19, representatives of bureaus of the Department of the Interior in Salt Lake City designated the Construction Office of the Indian Service to act as a clearing house where information can be



pooled regarding official trips by automobile in this region to permit compliance with the Secretary's wish that there be as much "doubling up" in the use of automotive equipment as possible.

The following procedure has been adopted: Different offices and bureaus, when contemplating trips where additional passengers could be carried, will call the Indian Service Construction Office, advising when the trip will be made, the route to be followed, and the number of additional passengers that it will be possible to carry.

Anyone desiring to avail themselves of the opportunity of traveling in an automobile scheduled to go in their direction should call the Indian Office to ascertain whether there is available transportation.

All offices are requested to keep the Indian Service Construction Office advised of all regularly scheduled trips and the number of additional passengers it is possible to carry in order that this information may be made available to all offices.

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The war materials men offer this bristling digest of current facts regarding rubber, tires, and you.

We're driving ourselves right off the roads at the rate of 600 tons of practically irreplaceable rubber every day! The national stockpile of rubber amounts to just about two years' supply. Reclamation of used rubber can boost that reserve about thirty percent--enough to last perhaps seven or eight months. And at the moment our synthetic rubber production--actual and prospective--is not important in terms of the Nation's vast needs.

Those are stark statistics. They emphasize the fact that we as a Nation never have had a rubber resource in the same sense that we have resources of other vital war materials. . . and we're rubbing down the stockpile at a clip of 600 tons a day . . .

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"You could drown all the armies of Germany and Japan and sink all the navies of the Axis in the water that goes over Grand Coulee's gates in a few hours--and in a sense I think we shall. The spilling of Grand Coulee marked a milestone in the emergency of the Northwest's Inland Empire."--Secretary Ickes.

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Except for the Army and Navy, the Department of the Interior today is more of a war agency than any other Department of the Government.



ABOUT YOU AND ME

"Eck" Stablein, dear friend of all of us and the guiding spirit of the Idaho Region for the past three years, passed away June 18, at the McBride Hospital in Las Cruces, New Mexico.

Eckert had been dreadfully ill for several months. He tried hard to "come back" after an operation in April because he loved his job and his friends in the Service. We've all been wishing with all our hearts here for his recovery—we know his friends in Idaho, New Mexico, and elsewhere in the West have, too. He was so much a part of us it will not seem the same without him.

Eckert was born in Missouri. He went West when a young man and attended New Mexico State College. He joined the Grazing Service in 1935 and served for us in that State until 1937, when he was transferred to Idaho. He was appointed Idaho Regional Grazier in July 1939.

Our heartfelt sympathies go out to Mrs. Stablein, Margaret Lee, and little Ecky, and to the rest of the family of a man we knew to be so dear.

Look Who's Going to Win the War!

"Sure, we have to have wise leadership. . . but. . . take a look at your mirror. The face you see there is on the person who will win. . . or lose. . . this war!

Maybe you will be in the armed forces. . . maybe you will stay home, working and saving for the armed forces. . . maybe you will be helping some other way.

What ever you think you should do. . . remember this: The outcome of the war will depend on whether we as Free People PUSH OURSELVES voluntarily as hard as the Dictators push the enslaved people they control.

Paste that in your hat!

(From the Arizona Farmer, May 1942.)

• • • wonder if there'll be any Grazing gals in the WAAC. . . ?

If we sat back and analyzed the fellows who get the big jobs to do—and DO THEM—wonder if we couldn't get some pointers on handling our own jobs better? Could be! Take a man like Donald Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board, for instance.

A "close-up" of the man who has turned war production from way below par to "double the quota" in a few short months doesn't seem to have an exaggerated respect for traditional methods (we read in THINK) but, on the other hand, his instinct is to get to the bottom of a situation before deciding on a new way to deal with it. "He thinks a great amount of time is



wasted by quick decisions which, having been unsound in the first place, cause immediate turmoil and subsequent backtracking. He is no blusterer and doesn't believe in action simply for the sake of action. . . He arms himself with facts and then sees the division heads he thinks he ought to see to find out what can be done about the troubles he has discovered."

"One thing I want to make plain," he says, "is that I am not going to try to do this job loading myself down with administrative responsibility. Nobody in America, I believe, can do this job if he attempts to administer the whole thing. . . I have got to do the major job of directing this thing, not administering it. I may never know everything about how we are going to do it. All I want to know is that the job is being done and if it isn't, why!"

A placard in Donald Nelson's office asks, "A year from now, what will we wish we had done today?"

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We're more than "Ten Percenters!" Purchases of war securities by Grazing Service personnel for seven months are \$121,452, maturity value. Collectively we are investing an average of \$13,913 per month in war bonds and stamps (cost value). This is 10.41 percent of the average pay roll for the past 5 months.

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Vacations are few and far between these days—it's just once in a while that a lucky fellow gets away for a day or so. But on days when the sun is warm and the sky is blue -- and the fish are biting and the canyons inviting, we get file designations and fishing tackle mixed up. . . we feel a lot like the fellow who said:

I would I were beside the sea, or sailing in a boat,  
With all the things I have to write, WROTE!

I would I were on yonder hill, abasking in the sun,  
With all the work I have to do, DONE!

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Regional Grazier Burbank is Chairman of the scrap metal drive in Carbon County, Wyoming, where over 1,000 tons of scrap metal have been collected and shipped out in the last three months. "We've still just scratched the surface," says Harold, "But we've made citizens in towns and on farms and ranches 'scrap conscious'!"

With trucks donated by the Rawlins CCC camp, the city, and the county, all scrap was picked up from front lawns of Rawlins' homes during "clean-up" week--totaling about 30 tons in the town of Rawlins alone for one day. Another 1,000 tons is anticipated from ranches throughout the county.

The national headquarters of the Scrap Metal Drive has written their praise of the excellent record of the Carbon County group which is now at the top of the list for the State. "If every county in the United States could duplicate the Carbon County record, there would be no need for shortages of steel to build ships, tanks, and planes," said Chairman Burbank.



It was wedding bells for our Floyd Snyder and Mary Anderson of Salt Lake City, a few weeks ago. "Happy" Floyd is happier than ever! . . . and if you could see Mary you'd understand why!

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To our Honor List of MEN IN THE FIGHTING FORCES we add:

Joseph L. Curtis, Nevada-California	Fred J. Alberico, Colorado
Allen L. Walsh, Oregon	Earl Gillum, Wyoming.
Robert B. McDonald, New Mexico	That makes 80 to date!

CERTIFICATES OF PROFICIENCY:

John T. Craig, G-69, New Mexico, for proficiency as technical service clerk, leader, and mechanic.

James Loyd Downs, G-181, Colorado, for proficiency as toolroom clerk.

Leland G. Harrison, G-77, Wyoming, for proficiency in surveying and drafting.

Leonard C. King, G-181, Colorado, for proficiency as mechanic's helper.

James D. Richardson, G-77, Wyoming, for proficiency in office work.

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The Efficiency Rating Committee was snowed under for a while with all the efficiency ratings that were coming in fast from all regions. It seems to be pretty much agreed by all concerned that the new rating form is a big improvement over the old form and assures a fair rating in all cases. The New Mexico region had only one complaint--'tis made in rhyme:

I think that I shall never see  
A "G" as lovely as an "E" —  
An "E" whose lovely form is pressed  
Upon the records of the blest;  
An "E" that looks as if to say  
I'll mean a raise to you in pay.  
"G's" are made by folks like me  
But only God can make an "E".

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Leon Henderson says the job of the Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply — and all of us — is the job "of husbanding our civilian resources and protecting our inner strength against fool mistakes while we build our outward defenses."

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The Range Rider is published by authority of the Secretary of the Interior as administrative information concerning important happenings, accomplishments, and aims of the Grazing Service for the information of the personnel of this Service. Not for publication.

